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Crandall, who is a member of the bar of New York and the District of Columbia and a thorough student of international law. He has had the additional advantage of practical experience relative to our treaty relations while working in the Department of State.

As regards its arrangement and subject matter, the book is practical, scholarly, and comprehensive. Dr. Crandall makes use of copious citations from European and American authorities. It might perhaps be questioned whether we have not reached the period when we may discard the unimportant comments of many of the men of second-rate ability whose statements he thus honors. Dr. Crandall himself could speak with much greater authority, and this clothing of his own thoughts in the words of some judge of inferior capacity unnecessarily cramps the study of the question. A citation from an unimportant source is apt to encourage the student in a waste of time in searching out the original case. Separate compilations of extracts from judicial decisions, skilfully classified, can be placed in a separate appendix to justify the conclusions reached, but let us break with a method which savors of scholasticism. This very defect will render the book more acceptable to certain of our lawyers who can only receive ideas dressed in such a form. Dr. Crandall is very cautious also about giving us the benefit of his learning. He avoids an application of principles to the important questions of treaty violations which have absorbed so much attention in the last few months, but his conservative discussion throws light on the whole field of international treaty relations and makes of his book an authoritative treatise which every student of international relations and every diplomat must have under his hand.

E. C. STOWELL.

*Columbia University.*

HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. *The Monroe Doctrine: an Interpretation.* Pp. xiv, 445. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1915.

HULL, WILLIAM I. *The Monroe Doctrine: National or International?* Pp. ix, 136. Price, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915.

Professor Hart's book is the most comprehensive analysis of the Monroe Doctrine with the possible exception of the German work of Kraus. In the first three parts he not only traces the modifications which the Doctrine has suffered at the hands of successive Presidents, but gives a most excellent presentation of the changing attitude of Europe and of Latin America. In Part IV he proceeds to subject to the same critical analysis some of the cognate doctrines, such as the Drago Doctrine, the Calvo Doctrine, the German Doctrine, and the principles of national policy involved in our position in the Pacific. Part V is devoted to an examination of present world conditions with a view to ascertaining whether territorial and commercial relations have so changed as to call for a restatement of the Doctrine. In Part VI the author develops what he calls the Doctrine of Permanent Interest, which in his view presents the most concise formulation of the basic principles of American foreign policy. He adopts this formulation because it emphasizes the vital interest of the United States in all distinctively American questions, and at the same time avoids giving offence, which the use of the term "Paramount Interest" would be certain to give throughout Latin America. The

author points out with great clearness and force that the Monroe Doctrine embodies little more than a defensive principle, the counterpart of which is to be found in other parts of the world, notably the Near East and Eastern Asia.

In the author's view, the Monroe Doctrine is likely to be put to a severe test by some ambitious military power as a direct result of the Great War, unless "Europe is about to enter on a new régime of international understanding and good will." In order to maintain it the United States will be compelled to embark upon a rational naval and military policy which will place the country in a position to defend the Doctrine.

Briefly stated, the author's viewpoint is that the Monroe Doctrine embodies a principle essential to our national safety. Whether we designate it as the Monroe Doctrine or by some other name, it must necessarily form a part of our national policy.

Professor Hart has placed both the general reader and the special student under obligations for this admirable analysis, which will serve to clarify national thought on this perplexing and elusive problem. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of a most excellent bibliography.

The little book by Dr. Hull contains a series of three addresses; one on the Monroe Doctrine, delivered before the Fourth National Conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, a second on a series of proposed solutions, delivered at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law, and the third on the Hague solution, delivered at the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference. The main thesis of the three addresses is a plea for the abandonment of Pan-Americanism for the broader internationalism of a world court of arbitral justice. The author emphasizes the distrust that has been engendered, particularly in the countries of Latin America, by reason of the assumption of what the author regards as a kind of tutelage over the Latin-American republics. His criticism of the Monroe Doctrine is quite temperate but one can readily see that while he has no objection to the Monroe Doctrine in its original form he is evidently fearful of the broad interpretation given the Doctrine by successive Secretaries of State. Dr. Hull's work is the clearest presentation we have as yet had of the point of view of world internationalism as distinguished from the Pan-American point of view.

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SHERRILL, CHARLES H. *Modernizing the Monroe Doctrine.* Pp. xiii, 202. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, in an introductory note to this volume, calls it "a vigorous and stimulating discussion of some of the most interesting and most important questions that now confront the American people." And indeed such it may properly be called. It is novel and radical in some of its proposals, but the two fundamental ideas running through the work—adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, modernized by coöperation with the South American republics, and a vigorous Pan-American policy—command attention. A part of the